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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Revision of the Supreme Court. Some surprise has been occasioned by the President's suggestion that Congress shall emasculate the Supreme Court of the United States through the medium of elastic and evasive legislation. His admirers rather expected him to obliterate the whole concern by edict, instead of appealing to roundabout, faint hearted makeshifts. How can JACK ABERNATHY, GEORGE CURRY, BAT MAS-TERSON, the Tennis Cabinet and all the rest of the "bad men," in or out of calaboose, feel sure that such "tenderfooters" as Hale, Allison, Albrich and the rest will sit down upon the Supreme Court with anything like effectual force and unanimity?

We begin to fear that President Roose-WELT may within the next few weeks be moved to echo the lament of CLIVE, who in a certain memorable emergency, after contemplating his neglected opportunities, exclaimed: "I stand astonished at my own moderation."

The Day of the Boycotted.

The injury of which complaint was made in the case of LOEWE & Company against certain members of the United Hatters of America, a branch of the American Federation of Labor, affected an individual business. The plaintiffs declared a loss of \$80,000 as a result of the boycott instituted by the Hatters Union with the support and direct aid of the parent organization, the Federation of Labor.

The court has held that organized labor in its institution and maintenance of the boycett constitutes a "combination in restraint of trade and commerce between the several States" in the sense in which those words are used in the Sherman act, and that an action for threefold damages can be maintained.

The American Federationist for February prints the names of more than eighty ! concerns which are more or less enectively boycotted by organized labor. Some of these are local, but the majority of them are engaged in interstate trade.

As the labor organization proceeds or the theory that this and other features of the boycott are a financial injury to the concerns thus advertised, it may be presumed that all of the boycotted doing interstate business have suffered to some extent by the process. This decision would seem to open the way for them to bring suit as LOEWE & Company did, with the success here noted.

# The Situation in Portugal.

The resignation of Premier Franco and the formation of a coalition Ministry representing several Monarchist factions hitherto opposed to him are doubtless due to the influence of the widowed Queen AMALIA and the Queen Dowager, MARIA PIA. The bereaved women naturally feel that but for the high handed course pursued by the dictator King CARLOS and his elder son might not have been killed. We learn too by a despatch from Lisbon that since the assassination even the section of the people which approved of Senhor FBANCO's determination to suppress sinecures and extirpate the corruption with which the Portuguese Administration had long been tainted has turned against him, apparently on the theory that a Ministry which cannot project the life of its sovereign has no reason for its existence. The desperate attack made upon the Premier's house on the night following the murder also made it clear to every one that only by his retirement from office could tranquillity be restored quickly and com-

There is reason to believe that Queen AMALIA'S desire to bring about a reversion to constitutional methods in Portugal was strengthened by her knowledge of the earnest advice given the late King by one or more of his fellow sovereigns. She is said to have brought with her on her return to Lisbon from London a letter in which King EDWARD warned King CARLOS against a violation of the Portuguese Constitution. The admonition came with peculiar propriety from the British monarch, because a treaty exists between Great Britain and Portugal which binds the former country to uphold the ruler of the latter in the event of an internal revolution. It is asserted in an Italian newspaper that King VICTOR EMMANUEL also urged King Carlos to resume a

constitutional mode of government. Senhor Franco's personal integrity is undisputed, and it is doubtless true that a reform of Portugal's civil administration could not be effected speedily and effectually without an arrogation of dictatorial powers. Neither, with all the political parties except his own following allied against him, could be hope to carry a general election had one been held within the period fixed by the national organic law. It was by this plea that he justified the deferring of an back not only the dog but a receipt for The tunnel from dam to power house

until about ten months after the dissolution of the last Parliament. As the Italian sovereign, however, is said to have pointed out, the remedy is worse than the disease; for if constitutional provisions may be suspended arbitrarily on any pretext whatever their sanctity is lost. King Carlos, however, seems to have felt convinced-as King WILL-IAM of Prussia felt when he upheld BIS-MARCE in levying taxes for the expansion of the Prussian army without the consent of the Chamber of Deputies-that the nation's safety and honor were at stake. He has fallen a victim of the

conviction. Evidently, if there ever was a chance of proclaiming a republic in Portugal, it has been extinguished by the horror with which the murder of the sovereign is regarded by the whole population. Even had the assassins succeeded in killing the younger son, Dom MANUEL, they would not have attained their political purpose, for the crown would have devolved, not, of course, on Queen AMALIA, who is a French not a Portuguese Princess, but on the Duke of OPORTO, brother of King Carlos. Moreover, if all the members of the reigning family should become extinct the right to the throne would pass to the Legitimis! pretender, Dom MIGUEL, Duke of Braganza, who would be sovereign to-day if the salic law prevailed in Portugal, for the present ruler derives his title through a female, who in 1834, after a long contest with Dom MIGUEL's father, secured

the crown. It remains to be seen what sort of government the coalition Ministry will give to Portugal. The new Premier, Rear Admiral FERREIRA, is said to be a high minded man, but it is not an encouraging fact that some of the names which figure in his Cabinet have been identified in the past with the administrative abuses which Senhor Franco tried to uproof.

Moving on the Standpatters.

Mr. H. E. MILES, chairman of the tariff committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, which interviewed Speaker Cannon in Washington yesterday to speed the cause of tariff reform. says that "things have a moral significance which they did not have ten years ago." This explains, we suppose, why Mr. MILES and his fellow pilgrims to Washington, or some of them, have seen a new light. Let him speak for them:

"The present tariff is radically wrong and was when it was made. "The present tariff was hurriedly made; it is llogical and can scarcely be said to be a protective

It is a tariff of discrimination and favoritism. " It has no exact and close relation to the princ

ne of protection which are supposed to justify it."

Among those said to be interested in the mission of the National Association of Manufacturers to the capital are all kinds of organizations, composed of manufacturers and producers of hardware, agricultural implements, shoes, clothing, paint, oils, varnish, vehicles, and last but not least, of 1,000,000 farmers of the National Grange. There must be a sharp moral awakening among these interests if they subscribe unequivocally and with unanimity to the views which Mr. MILES, speaking for them, expresses about the Dingley tariff act, for such heresy and treason in any assemblage of Republican manufacturers a short twelvemonth ago. It is not so much the spirit of the Miles arraignment as the trenchant terms of it that will open the eves of the average Republican voter. who was expecting nothing of the sort having been educated to believe that the 'the principles of protection." although, of course, not perfect. A moral awakening? Who can doubt it when he reads this confession:

" Among us at this conference are representa lives of industries which gladly confess that they are unduly favored by some schedules to the direc hurt of others who are here."

So these industries which have profited by discrimination now insist on the square deal and magnanimously refuse to take any further advantage of their fellows-evidently, too, with a feeling of remorse for favors accepted and profits realized, since Mr. MILES speaks of "rates which bring stigmas upon us." They are going to move at once upon the standpatters and demand their surrender, terms to take the form of an agreement to have a non-partisan commission appointed before the adjournment of Congress to remove the tariff from the sphere of politics and report the draft of a new law which shall be satisfactory to the protected interests. Such an arrangement, if the Speaker approves of it, might remove the tariff question from the Presidential campaign so far as the | The report says: Republicans are concerned—perhaps that is the hope of the delegates who bearded Mr. Cannon yesterday-but it is to be feared that the wicked Democrats, far from being appeased, would assail the good faith of the capitulating standpatters and clamor loudly for revision by the Sixty-first Congress, commission or no commission.

Veteran Horses and Dog Bites. Veteran horses and dog bites would not seem to have any natural relation to one another, but they are brought together by the request of the Health

Department for an appropriation. Dr. DARLINGTON has just asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for \$15,000 to be expended in caring for stray animals and in providing medical treatment for persons bitten by mad dogs. It is proposed to pay a portion of this sum to the Society for the Preven-

tion of Cruelty to Animals. The Mayor and the Borough President of Brooklyn denounced the latter proposition. Mayor McCLELLAN said the society had undertaken to insure a comfortable existence for the worn out | the park as is practicable, to store the horses of the Fire Department, but had failed to observe its agreement in this respect and had turned the animals over to pedlers and other undesirable masters. Mr. Coler complained that he had sent to the society to recover a lost about five miles down the river, as it Irish terrier and his messenger brought flows, and below the limits of the park.

seems to have given the Mayor too little

and the Borough President too much. Both incidents, however, fully justify their objection to turning over any more of the public money to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the absence of a satisfactory explanation of such apparent neglect of duty and laxity of administration. This matter is one of more than merely official importance. It concerns the many private persons in the community who afford substantial support to the society and are deeply interested in its proper management.

To that portion of the appropriation, however, designed for the maintenance of the laboratory in which the Pasteur treatment is applied to cases of dog bite we can see no reasonable objection. The amount expended for this purpose last year was \$7,000. Thirty persons are now under treatment at the laboratory. Although, in the nature of things, certainty is not attainable, we believe a very large majority of qualified medical men are of the opinion that the development of hydrophobia is prevented in many cases by the Pasteur method there administered.

If it is expedient for the Government to maintain hospitals at all it is emineutly proper to maintain this laboratory, the support of which has nothing to do with expenditures for the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

### Mr. Bryan's Position.

It is entirely unreasonable for those Democrats who do not admire the principles and ambitions of WILLIAM JEN-NINGS BRYAN to complain of what they call his "selfishness" and "self-seeking. He is not more selfish and self-seeking than any other candidate for the nomination for President. Mr. BRYAN merely exercises ordinary

prudence in maintaining his place as a seeker for a third nomination. He has found the business or profession of being thing to one of the other parties if not for a candidate highly profitable in money and power. Thanks to the Democratic party, he has risen in twelve years from a condition scarcely distinguishable from obscurity and poverty to one in which he can boast of controlling a national convention and of an estate sufficient to provide for his wants and his family's from now on. He has emerged from the shirtsleeve state, and is justified under the old rule in looking forward to three generations of BRYANS before the family is again reduced to the necessity of labor. True, he did not succeed in getting the Philo Bennett \$50,000 for which he made so desperate a struggle, but even without it he has prospered amazingly.

Would he not be wanting in that thrift for which he is so justly celebrated if he abandoned the source of his wealth and power merely to oblige his enemies?

## "Sweeping All Before Him."

Mr. TAFT has the delegates from the Philippines. Doubtless myriads of votes would be cast for him in those islands of the blest if the down trodden little brown brothers had a voice in the election of Presidents. The Hawaiian Islands yearn for the court candidate. Alaska barks for him with all her huskies. Arizona and New Mexico, in spite of opinions would have had the ring of some unforgotten indiscretions of his its fruits. patron, will be true to him and the white star of Federal patronage. The District of Columbia, basking in the direct rays of the Presence, can be depended upon to send Taft men to Chicago. Democratic Oklahoma still venerates the cowboy tradition. The South, which will not give a vote to the Republican can-Dingley law was a methodical piece of didate, rallies in all her custom houses legislation and abundantly justified by and post offices for the chosen vessel. Like his patron, Mr. TAFT is strong in

Democratic districts. How about the Taft movement in "doubtful" States, in this State of New

York, for instance? A man or malefactor in the subway expressed with a coarseness partially redeemed by its antique flavor what is a not uncommon belief in these parts: "TAFT has about as much chance in New York as a tallow legged man in a long distance walk in hell."

# Worth Watching.

In the "progress report" of the State Water Supply Commission considerable space is devoted to the Genesee River, which offers such inducements to commercial exploitation that there is a constant danger of encroachment on the beautiful park which WILLIAM PRYOR LETCHWORTH gave to the State last year. The possibilities of obtaining power from the Genesee are discussed in detail, and it is asserted that an annual revenue of \$158,000 might be produced at Rochester from such a development

" The commission has not considered any plan for the construction of a dam on the Genesee that would involve the slightest defacement of the scenic beauties of Letchworth Park. That the plan as proposed does not interfere with Letchworth Park must be evident, since both dam and power house are entirely outside its boundaries and no part of the area proposed to be flooded is within the limits of the park."

The new plan is to dam the Genesee above the park, and

" The proposed storage reservoir would not de stroy the scenic beauty of the fails by the diversion of water. Provision is made for several discharge pipes in the dam, each of which has a capacity of 300 cubic feet a second. By opening only one such outlet half way a flow of water would be provided which would exceed the present minimum flow over

The report of the commission also says " The outlines of the proposed development include the building of a storage dam near the present Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Portageville, three quarters of a mile above the upper falls and beyond the upper end of Letchworth Park."

As the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Portageville is one of the boundaries of the park it is evident that this plan is to put the storage reservoir as near water of the river and release what is not needed for power purposes, that it may flow through the bed of the stream and over the falls, and to put the power station at the hamlet of St. Helena.

election until next March, that is to say, | 35 which he had never paid. The society | would be three miles long and "in places

200 feet under ground. In spite of the assurances of the commission it is plain that the construction of the proposed works would at least put the Genesee, between the upper and lower boundaries of the park, at the mercy of the power plant in dry weather and whenever dry weather was expected. This gives the plan a dangerous look. It is increasingly evident that, having got Letchworth Park, the people of the State have got to fight to preserve it in its present condition, and every effort | to conquer. Mr. Perry now wishes to to encroach on it should be subjected to the closest scrutiny.

The New York Legislature, which in the first week of the session made a noise like it was going to work to get through by April 1, has fallen back nto its old liabit of killing time.—Rechaster Herald. And killing the State's bank account at the same time. But what language for Rochester!

The national convention of the Prohi-

pitionists is to meet in Columbus, Ohio, July 2. The Drys have never had as much reason to exalt their horn as they have now. Practically the whole South is now committed to prohibition. There are still wet spots, but most of the map is dry. The makers and sellers of liquor and beer are measy. They feel that this tremendous 'wave" of prohibition in the South means more trouble for them in the North. Though the Southern victories have been won in State Legislatures, the national Prohibitionists cannot but feel hopeful and belligerent. The atmosphere is full of Prohipretty sure to spread. The moral emotion, excitement, hysteria, or whatever else its friends or enemies choose to call it, seems likely to wax rather than wane for the moment; and the resolve to pulverize the rum power burns hotter than ever in the bosoms of Dr. Swallow and his believers.

While the total of the Prohibition vote is not impressive, it is large enough in particullar States to mean disaster very possibly to the ruling party. In Illinois in 1904 the Prohibitionist vote was 34,770; in Indiana, 23,496; in New York, 20,797; in Ohio, 19,339. In a reasonably close national election, if there should be one again, the Prohibitionists might be able to do somethemselves.

The socialistic community at Coaldale Pa., is no more. Human nature was too much for it. There is a Sheriff's sign on the cooperative store; most of the Socialists who held office are "down and out"; and citizens who used to boast of their faith in

the cause now repudiate it. Most of the miners were Socialists when the strike ended in 1902, and they carried everything before them at the next municinal election, elevating to office and awarding emolument to their leaders. The milennium was to dawn on Coaldale. But it didn't. It is indefinitely postponed, and the old way now seems best. The Socialist officeholders did not wear well. They turned out to be self-centred and acquisifive. They might die, but wouldn't resign. They didn't believe in rotation so much as they ought to have done. The spoils were sweet to them, and the husks good enough for others. The economies promised did not materialize. Rents appreciated, taxes were stiff. The cooperative store was not a great success. Food and clothing obeyed the natural law.

The only beneficiaries were the leaders of the good cause. Even the union was weakened by the failure of the Socialists. who probably didn't care for the union any way. One result of the flasco has been to give the hard headed miners in the anthracite region an indifferent opinion of social ism. They are now more inclined than ever to stick to individualism and enjoy

The lealousy between the eastern the western sections of North Carolina in the matter of song had reached an acute stage as recently as last week. The eseemed Charlotte Observer, bitterly reproached by an eastern poet on the score of an unjust discrimination as against his end of the State, replied with great spirit and some show of wounded affection, which ushered in a stormy outlook.

We frankly sympathize with our contemporary's sense of injury, for we know, none better, how ardently the Observer has celebrated the sonnets, madrigals and rounde lays of such inspired minstrels as Professor SHEP DUGGER of Watauga and Professor MAST of Caldwell, to say nothing of the laureate of "Sister Murphy." But all fear of conflict has been definitely removed, for the present at least, by the Observer's very handsome tribute to Miss MATTIE PETERSEN, the Sweet Singer of the Perquimans, who has just now swelled her tuneful throat to this effect:

" I was rowing on the river at sunrise And there to my surprise Before me on the bank was my sweethear Sitting by my hated rival's heart She looked at me as if I was naught Through my brain there passed many a thought. Her true love I had manily sought. But now I was to lose the idol of my heart I looked at the dreary sea and prepared to flee: She said, 'Come! You I love.' That's what saved

Thus our valued Charlotte colleague not only disperses all suspicion of petty sectional prejudice but reestablishes itself upon firmer ground than ever as the friend, promoter and humble if strenuous advertising agent of real genius. "A Narrow Escape," we quite agree, will "hold down" for a while if not longer the carping critics of the South in general and of west North Carolina in particular. If SHEP DUGGER can beat this thing in any respect of rhythm, melody or tragio portraiture, let him cease his envious complaints and get busy!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Artemus Ward said or wrote a let of good things, but it was not ne that called to tuttle as related by a correspondent

I once had a copy of the life of the late Phineas Barnum, by himself, in which he relates the acident in question and says that it was his great riend the Rev. Dr. Chapin who astonished the proprietor of the John street store, Call & Tuttle, by entering and desiring to "tuttle."

entering and desiring to tussic.

He also tells (I speak only from recollection) of
the giee of Dr. Chapin, who exclaimed to Barnum
as the latter opened his door: "I did it." "Did
what?" said Barnum. "Why," said Chapin,
"Why," said "What it means?" cinting to the initials of the great showman on

Let us give honor to whom honor is due, even mong the "jokesmiths."

Dilemma of a Fond Parent. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One evening ast summer my little daughter, aged 8, captured a grasshopper on the lawn before the house. Upon examination the said hopper was found to have an nfant tightly fastened to its back. When released the insect (if it is an insect) jumped a distance of two feet without dislodging the infant hopper upon ts back. As the maternal instinct is strong within my little daughter she suffered the insect to depart unmolested. This is her story and she is willing to take oath to it. She is acquainted with the nature of an oath and the sound of it. Now, what I wish to ask is this: Is my little daughter a nature aker or am I a har?

A Conservative. Pather-Why don't you study to be promoted? AROUND THE GALLERIES.

Mr. Marsden J. Perry of Providence has been an indefatigable and cultivated collector of Rembrandt etchings and drawings and Dürer engravings. To be sure, this passion for beautiful forms seems strange at a time when we doff the hat to the 'atest in motor cars and murderers, yet it has its attractions. It is more smiable than bull and bear fights in the Wall Street arena and a trifle safer than bank looting, though of course not so exciting as either. there comes an hour in the life of a print amateur when he longs for other worlds part with his great group of Rembrandts and Dirers, and, taking the advice of Mr. Keppel, has wisely decided to sell his treasures in Europe, at Stuttgart. In that sedate city such a sale focuses the interest of a dozen larger cities. Berlin and London, Paris and Vienna, Milan and Munich will send representatives to bid for the famous plates, and life will be worth the living to the Herr Gutekunst, the well known auctioneer of this particular sale. In the meantime there are a hundred selected specimens from the collection which are hung in the Keppel Galleries, 4 East Thirtyninth street, where they will remain until

February 20. Forty-five etchings, duplicates included and twelve drawings are by Rembrandt. They comprise the portrait of hiraself and wife, Rembrandt leaning on a stone sill; and an oval self portrait; angels announce ing the birth of Christ; the adoration of the shepherds; "The Presentation"-ip his dark manner; Christ disputing with the doctors. Christ presented to the peoplebition germs. The ardor of the South is fifth state of nine; a duplicate, the eighth state; the "Three Crosses," second state; a duplicate, fourth state of five-all these are superb impressions: three St. Jeromes two Christs, St. Francis, and "The Shell". second state, rare; woman seated at a stove; woman preparing to dress after bathing -- a real Rembrandt nude: "Six's Bridge"; the "Three Trees" -this latter a rich plate; the ThreeCottages"; the landscape with a coach, a rare etching, part of the subject covered with a wash of India ink; various landscapes.

"The Mill." the "Cottage With the White Palings," the "Goldweigher's Field," "Dr. Faustus"-a brilliant printing: "Jan latma." second state; "Jan Six," third state-hicky the purchaser who gets this noble exching. Burgomaster Six certainly furnished the inspiration for Meissonier's "Reader." Then there are the so-called great "Jewish Bride," a lightly etched bust of Rembrandt's mother, an "Old Woman Sleeping" and "Ephraim B nus," which latter once belouged to the

met La Motte-Fouqué. The drawings are of pecultur interest to the Rembrandt lover. There are the drawing for "The Mill," authenticated by Sir Seymour Haden; three studies for the "Descent From the Cross"; studies of an old woman, a child, the "Crucifixion of Peter." the "Devil Tempting Christ," a Dutch market scene. Abraham Dismissing Hagar," the "Return of the Prodigal," woman with a child in her arms-once in the collection of that connoisseur and faddle (as Henley calls him) Horace Walpole-and the "Marriage of the Virgin." Truly a peep into the workshop of an ever toiling and never satisfied man of genius. That skilled amateur Captain Baillie, from whose collection comes the "Marriage of the Virgin," has etched it, and the copy is hung pert to the original. It is capital, but you miss the lion's paws of the Dutchman.

There are fifteen wood engravings of Durer and twenty-four engravings on copper. Also an original drawing, an illustration to his book on the "Proportions of the Human Figure." which shows the extraordinary care with which Dürer attacked problems in anatomy. The wood engravings are "Samson Killing the Lion," "Last Supper," "St. John the Evangel the "Four Riders of the Apocalypse, the "Birth of the Virgin," "The Annunciation," "The Nativity"--proof before the text-the "Death of the Virgin," "The George," "Christ Appearing to St. Gregory' and "Herodias Receiving the Head of John" the Baptist." All shese impressions are sharp in linear definition; nothing stales so quickly as the old engraving cut in pear wood. Among the copper engravings are those magnificent masterpieces of which one never tires; "St. George on Horseback" -and such a horse!-- "St. Eustace" (St. Hubert), "St. Anthony," the "Crucifixion," done on a gold plate which was set into the hilt of the Emperor Maximilian's sword, a miraculous miniature; also a duplicate original according to Bartsch, the first being an original according to Passavant. These two prints are extremely rare. A number of Virgins, the noble "Melancolia" (Bartsch 74), a singularly fine silvery state; the group of "Four Naked Women," who should be christened the "Four Disgraces." for they are all sadly in need of banting Haunches brobdignagian, croups like Flemish chargers, narrow, sloping shoulders, and legs resembling turrets—not altogether ideal these ladies, but as set forth in the clear uncompromising terms of Dürer's art they are vivid incarnations of the Eternal Womanly, though not in the least neurasthenic delicate or modern. "The Little Courier, the "Little Horse," "Knight, Death and the Devil," and the "Great Crucifixion"-but in outline-are here. Altogether a stately assemblage of wonderful art, one not to be missed. Mr. Keppel is prepared to take bids for the forthcoming sale.

At the Frederick A. Chapman Galleries 391 Fifth avenue, there are always beautiful pictures to be seen. Mr. Chapman and his father before him belong to that class of collectors who are loath to part with their favorites; not unlike the old bookseller on Sixth avenue who once followed a customer a block or so offering him nearly double the price for a rare Petronius Arbiter he had just sold at a handsome profit. There is a Daubigny which has been in the Chapman family for years To call it a noble canvas would not be exaggerating; it is nobly planned, nobly executed. It is very large and one has the feeling of assisting at a solemn sunset—the sun is not seen, only a broad bar of old gold with flecks of blood red slashes the sky, across which cuts the black spine of a hill. The middle distance evokes the idea of great spaces, but there is not an empty spot. The variety of greens and browns, from which the light has not yet withdrawn; the marvellously just disposition of cattle, the dark yet never dull atmosphere effect, and the subtle handling of values, force one to believe that this is a unique Daubigny. Interesting are the passages of greens on the ridge of the hill. They come out at you after a little study. A brooding beauty is in the composition—l'heure exquise, when the day, poised in the remotest west, is about to vanish. Daubigny had his magical moments.

We saw several Isabeys, not marines; one that must have been a study of a building jarred by earthquake. An exotic bit. A Millet, painted 1848, at the transition periods not the Millet of the interminable peasants, but the painter of classic nudes, when the Claude Lorraine influence had not quite disappeared. A golden picture, romantic the landscape, and the theme the rape by the young god of Argus's cattle. Argus, evidently a memory of Michelangelo, sita back against a tree relaxed in slumber The composition is withal modern.

a strange Millet that the Millet loveralways enraptured with the parables of labor and trite socialistic subjects, will look askance and sigh: And did the lofty Jean François once paint nudes? He did, and they are more highly esteemed than the obvious Millet who is deified by the sentimental admirers of anecdotes on canvas. There is a small joyous infant, very decorative, attributed to Bronzino, and an exceedingly luscious Monticelli, one of his rarely met water scenes; two fairy barks are on an anchanted sea of pyrotechnics; there are exploding rainbows and Turneresque skies full of color sick comets. It is, however, not the third or decadent period of this color mad artist-one can discern a definite pattern. A Rubens study, a Courbet study, and a large canvas with a luminous sky and lively Dutch figures in the foreground playing bowls, which is easily attributable to the elder Teniers or his

Mr. Chapman's pride is an unknown

school, are in these galleries.

"Mother and Child," the latter modelled with an exuberance and an imposto that points to the Venetians. When here a few years ago Bernard Berenson at once pronounced it a Sebastiano del Plombo. Mr. Fry thought otherwise; the Lombard school was his judgment. Mr. Perkins of Siena agreed with Mr. Berenson. Possibly the silhouette of the Virgin's head recalled vaguely something of Bernardino Luini's sweetness and charm. But that child! A sturdy little human-for there is nothing divine about him-sitting solidly, his back and legs Angelesque, the clutch on the mother's arm, the determination not to be disturbed at his nursing, the aggressive expression of the eye exposed, are all expressed in masterly fashion. Whether Luciano, otherwise del Piombo, painted it doesn't very much matter, for if he did not a master did. The flesh tints are not of the Giorgione morbidazza, they are a trifle cold; yet it may well be of del Piombo's school. A picture to be enjoyed. Mr. Chapman, who is nothing if not versatile in his tastes, has some studies of Maestro Giorgio Luksio (1528-98). Aha! Terrible! Shocking! After sunny Italy to be shown Sixth avenue, the "L" and Jefferson Market tower! Lay on Macduff-or rather, Macbeth-until the critics over Oh what stuff!

There is to be a sale of ceramics, bric-àbrae, pictures and various objects of art at the American Art Galleries Thursday evening and Friday and Saturday afternoons They belong to the collection of James G. Tyler, himself a marine painter. Among the Americans are specimens by George Inness, Wyant, Homer Martin, Minor and Tyler. There is an excellent Monticelli. also Zamacois and others.

R. H. Magy in California.

To THE EMPTON OF THE SUN-SUT: I was much interested in Two Sun's arrived on the early days of R. H. Macy and the successful result of his hustling operations. It says he came from liaverhill in 1858, but he developed these quelities to the early days of California in 1840.

In the winter of 1849 the Sacramento Valley was fleeded to the foothills of the Sierras, it being the worst inundation known, and it was a serious question how miners could be provided with supplies. At the junction of the Feather and Yuba rivers was a ranch above water, with roads to the mines. It was ninety miles above Sacramento, Captain Van Pelt and a Mr. Beach, who took the steamer Senator out from the East, joined with Stephen J. Field, afterward Judge of the Supreme Court, embraced the opportunity, bought the ranch and laid out what is now the city of Marysville. The party with whom I was connected hat taken out, knocked down, the stern wheel steam boat Lawrence of Haverhill, Mass., drawing only twenty-four inches of water, and put her togeth There were rapids in the Feather River that pre vented deeper boats from going up. The Law-rence being suitable they purchased her. We got \$40,000 for her, while she cost us \$6,500, but it was a good purchase for them, as they cleared

Judge Field was elected Alcalde of the town and he appointed me Recording Cierk, as town lots began to sell briskly. Soon tent stores were started and the town assumed a business aspect.

Among those who saw the opportunity was R. H. Macy, then a young bustler. He opened a store of miners' supplies and soon built up a large business. He obtained the agency of an express company and bought gold of the miners, allowing \$16 an ounce, and as it was of fine quality the United States Mint at Philadelphia would allow from \$22 to \$23 an ounce: they also transferred it East for miners, charging 71/2 per cent. for assayed value, while waiting for the waters to fall before

went to the mines, through George Webster of Providence, a nephew of Mr. Macy, I obtained temporarily a clerkship. I returned home in 1851, and when I left he was still there, and I have no, doubt that the experience he gained was an ement of his success later. JOSEPH P. MANTON.

Terrapin and Muskrat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sir: Those who pay large prices for so-called "terraph" at hotels and restaurants, to say nothing of sumptuous pri vate establishments furnished by caterers in respecof their more pretentious banquets, may have heard and been more or less distressed by the rumor, now rapidly spreading, that "terrapin nowadays is often if not generally represented i the desh by muskrats. Formerly "bob yeal" and chicken livers played a very important part in the concection of this expensive dish. Cream sauce. sherry, "slider" eggs and other condiments made up the masquerade. But the muskrat to-day is supposed to contribute the real substance, and many squeamish persons are thereby troubled to their minds.

I want to say , however, that there is no real occa sion for all these pangs and apprehensions. It is true enough that the rumors in question are founded upon fact, but it is not true that any one, even the most finicky epicure, need balk at the muskrat in its capacity as an edible. It is an ugly name enough, no doubt, but as a matter of fact the animai itself is the very cleanest and most dainty feeder in the whole kingdom. The muskrat eats only shell fish, succulent roots and things of that three story houses for the accommodation of its winter commissariat, but always after the most industrious cleaning of the food supply to be stored therein. Indeed, if we were notified in advance and made acquainted with the real qualities of the muskrat there would be no serious revolt against the substitution. What judicious persons complain of—and, with justice—is the attempt to deceive them and prey upon their innocent credulity. Muskrat is muskrat, and a mighty good thing for those who like it. But terrapin, operly cooked, is a very different matter HAVER DE GRACE, Md., February 3. J. W. O.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: thetic and indeed truly able critic of Botticelli in THE SUN of February 2 may induce somebody to read what is actually known about the "most original painter of all Italy." No monograph in any language on this artist is adequate, but Horne's published studies of certain episodes in the artist's career indicate that the book announced for pub lication by that student will give us all available data with accuracy. The art itself is not neurotic, although it reflects at times a decadent intellectual atmosphere. Your critic's capacity for interpret-ing rare things in this kind would be nourished a closer view of the actual normal conditions Vasari's heresy tale, for instance, has no bearing on Botticelli's personality; for the "heresy" picture is now universally agreed to be not by that artist. We should think of the Florentine idealist as logically related to his environment, as objectively exercised in his craft, as entirely explicable in human terms; and we should not believe half the myths about him. His portrait, by himself, at Rome, is not by or of a weaking, by himself, at Rome, is not by or of a weaking, although it has a touch of the fanatical. The drawings for Dante, done in his happiest time and mood, are as remarkable for a sustained consistent mentality and nervous sanity within very definite bounds of style and thought as for their inexhaustible grace and spirit. Bottleelli is troubled-with his age; he never overborne. May I ask, by the way, if any of your Japanese

readers know a Bottleelli in Japan, said to have been presented by the Republic of Florence to an v from Nippon? W. RANKIN, ROBELLE PARK, N. J., February 4.

Wheels of Jones.

Knicker-Why has Jones got a red cross on his Bocker-Because he furnishes the cases for the

SHORT AND UGLY COMMENT.

Various Interpretations of the Presidenty Recent Message. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: might be described as a man soffering fro political delirium tremens, seeing phantoms of danger in every aggregation of capital business especially seeing, with an unwis-and disordered imagination, personal enemies

How about "political malafactors of great influence"? This republic has more to fee from politicians of that stamp than from bus ness men or aggregations of capital or rail oads. A SON OF THE REVOLUTION NEW YORK, February 4.

to himself, his theories and his noticles.

The Fatal Man. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can the

emark by Carlyle be applied? The fatal man, is he not always the unthinkin man, the man who cannot think and see: but on grope and hallucinate and mis-see the nature of the thing he works with? He mis-sees it, mistakes it, as we say; takes it for one thing and it is another ing-and leaves him standing like a Futility there! He is the fatal man, unutterably fatal, put n the high places of men.

EDGAR EUGENE BROOKS DOVER, N. J., February 3.

How Long?

TO THE EDITOR, OF THE SUN-Sir: After eading President Roosevelt's last message am moved to ask, How long will he continue occupy the White House? I shall coun the days until his term expires.

ONE WHO VOTED FOR HIM AND IS SORRY. Mixed Emotions.

BROOKLYN, February 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ress comments on the President's message are very diverse.
From them Mr. Roosevelt can be judged

the greatest blessing or the greatest curse the country has ever experienced. For myself I think he is both-especially the latter. New York, February 4.

Abraham Lincoln TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of the finest things ever said about a man was this by Robert G. Ingersoll of Abraham Lincoln: "fle was the one man in history who. having absolute power, abused it only on the

Contrast this with the abuses, always on the side of brutality, of the same absolute power by the successor in the Presidential office of F. W. P. the sublime Lincoln: BOSTON, February 3.

Events at the White Headquarters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: DIG you take notice that Bryan several weeks ago called on Roosevelt at the White Headquarters ar Wushington? Roosevelt read his speech to Congress and Senate to Bryan; Bryan the day following indoraed Roosevelt's princi-ples to the public: Bryan later advised the Demogratic Congressmen and Senators to cheer when Roosevelt's message was read. they fell into be trap. Davis of Arkanas lost his voice by overwork. Roosevelt is to run for the Presidency and Mayan is to be Vice on the ticket for the consolidation of Roose velt and Bryan for 1908, uniting the Republic can and Demogratic parties as one. In 1913 "king" is to be elected to take over all parties s what they are driving at. "Note the hand writing on the wall." I am a German-Swede, but can see through the clouds of darkness. MILWAUKEE, Wis., February 3.

Owen Wister's Crazy Hen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It has been my duty as a citizen of this glori-ous republic to read a certain document recently. It recalls the affecting stor detailed by Owen Wister in a novel which he dedicated to Mr. Roosevelt. Em'ly, it will be remembered, was a hen. She was possessed of a desire to set. Potatoes, door knobs and articles of similar rotundit offered a fair object of endeavor. Setting became a useless avocation. At length she achieved a single egg upon which some hen more wise than she had nested for ninetee, days. For two days Em'ly mothered tipe foster egg. In nineteen days less than the regulation three weeks provided by a benefit cent Providence she hatched a chick. All nature seemed a faker, and Em'ly, becoming

insistently bughouse, flew into a tree with manuacal squawkings. "It's funny," said one of the cowpunchers "Well, it ain't so damned funny," said the

WILMINGTON, Del., February 4.

NEW YORK, February 4

The Document Within the Document. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Sure! it is in order to ask an explanation as to how a stolen letter appears in an official message of the President of the United States.

Congressional inquiries have been ordered often on minor matters.

An Extreme View.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a tough thing to have a fishwife, and a crazy one at that, at the head of the United States H. S. TERRUNE. LAKEWOOD, February 3.

A Dirge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: MY numents have already been uttered by Revile him not -the Tempter hath a snare for all Let not the land once proud of him

Nor brand with deeper shame his dear dishouored But let its humbled sons, instead. rom sea to lake. A long lament, as for the dead

In sadness make. Of all we loved and honored, naught Save power remains-A fallen angel's pride of thought.

Still strong in chains Then pay the reverence of old days

Walk backward, with averted gaze, and hide the Let Mercy be the reply to Fury, and why not in these words of the gentle poet?

Boston, February 3. Andrew Johnson

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As you say, "God help us!" But does anybody rensember a certain Andrew Johnson and impeach ment proceedings, and that in the tenth article of said proceedings there were cited certain "utterances, declarations, threats and harangues, highly censurable in any but pe cultarly indecent and unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the United States"?

Wonders of the Signboards. H. P." is issuing a call for recruits to form a Society of Earnest Students in Nomenciature -- sort of a confederation for the mutual observation and reporting of signs and nomens, so to speak. Weit in Washington.

It is in that city that Daly & Knightly are engaged in plumbing. Likewise, on Seventh street. Northwest, we are confronted with the parades that W. H. Spelshouse.

that one is confronted with the sign of a real estate man to this effect: A. D. Addfson. Now that sign gets me! It is, as it were, the sign universal. For can you not imagine the immortal Ammi mumbling to himself, "If I am not a daddy's son, who'n he! Ammi?" And real estate (which it do really state):

Who should own all the real estate but such PHILADELPHIA, February 3. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A small adds

tion to the list of English names published in Tux Cirenceste: Slaeter Edgbaston Ejerson Pomfret

BROOKLYN, February 4.